THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1161.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congreſs of the U. States paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Thurſday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31ſt days of December next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to him the commiſſioners ſhall appoint. RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of *Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants* and *Manſfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the commiſſions of bankruptcies awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants, and Manſfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the eſtates and effects of the ſaid bankrupts according to the act of the congreſs of the United States in that caſe made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſions named and authoriſed, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſame, and to make a dividend of ſuch part of the ſaid eſtates and effects as ſhall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday the 6th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling houſe of Mr. William Hill, dec. in King & Queen county,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Hill, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, Stocks of Horſes, (among which are a likely brood Mare, and ſome blooded Colts) Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn, Wheat, Fodder and Hay, about 100 gllons of old Peach Brandy, and about 200 of Apple; alſo, a Waggon and Gear, an Ox Cart, Horſe Tumbril, and a riding Carriage. Twelve months credit, on giving bond and ſecurity, reſiding within the diſtrict of King and Queen, on all ſums above ten dollars. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, and thoſe indebted are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, who offers for ſale about 270 acres of Land, adjoining Gen. Young and Mr. Fox in King and Queen county.

Edward Hill,

Adminiſtrator of William Hill, dec.

November 24, 1803. 2p.

WILL BE SOLD

At public Auction, on the 15th of December next, at CANNONS, *in Charles City County, Virginia—All the perſonal property of WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr. dec.*

—CONSISTING OF—

Horſes, Cows and Steers, Hogs &c.

LIKEWISE WILL BE SOLD

On the 20th of December next,

At the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond

THE FAMOUS IMPORTED HORSE,

DUNGANNON,

The terms will be made known on the day of Sale by

THOMAS HARRIS,

November 20, 1803. *Adm'r*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 25.

REBATE ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

Mr. Randolph's ſpeech concluded.

The unconſtitutionality of this treaty is attempted to be ſhewn by the following quotation from that inſtrument: "No preference ſhall be given to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another ſtate, &c." But by the 7th article of the treaty, French and Spaniſh veſſels, laden with the produce of their reſpective countries, are, for 12 years, to be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory on the ſame terms with our own veſſels. In our other ports a diſcrimination is made between American and foreign bottoms. New-Orleans, therefore, will enjoy an exemption, which will enable her to trade to the French and Spaniſh colonies on terms more advantageous than other ports: She is, therefore, a favored port, in contradiction to the expreſs letter of the conſtitution. To me it appears that this argument has much more of ingenuity than of force in it—more of ſubtlety than of ſubſtance. Let us ſuppoſe that the treaty, inſtead of admitting French and Spaniſh veſſels on the terms propoſed, merely covenanted to admit American veſſels on equal terms with thoſe of France and Spain—If we had acquired this right (diveſted of the country) it would have been conſidered, and juſtly, as an important privilege. Annex the territory to it and you cannot accept it. You may indeed acquire either the commercial privilege, or the territory, without violating the conſtitution;—but take them both, and that inſtrument is infringed. But the gentleman will recollect that the diſcrimination between foreign bottoms and our own is a creature of the *law*, and not a proviſion of the conſtitution. If his conſtruction be ſound it does not involve a neceſſary violation of the conſtitution, it only involves the neceſſity of repealing theſe diſcriminating duties on French and Spaniſh products, brought in their own bottoms, into other ports than thoſe of the ceded territory. It would therefore become gentlemen to adduce this as a proof of the inexpediency, rather than of the unconſtitutionality of the treaty. For however inexpedient it may be to repeal this diſcrimination, no one will contend that it is unconſtitutional, and if the conſtitution or the law were to give way, no one would heſitate between them. But I regard this ſtipulation only as a part of the price of the territory. It was a condition which the party ceding had a right to require, and to which we had a right to aſſent. The right to acquire involved the right to give the equivalent demanded. Mr. Randolph ſaid, that he expected to hear it ſaid in the courſe of the debate, that the treaty in queſtion might claſh with the treaty of London, in this particular. He would therefore take this opportunity of remarking, that the privilege granted to French and Spaniſh bottoms, being a part of the conſideration for which we had obtained the country, and the court of London being officially apprized of the tranſaction, and acquieſcing in the arrangement, it would ill become any member of that Houſe to bring forward ſuch an objection.

Another caſe may be adduced to illuſtrate this queſtion of conſtitutionality. During the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, they had received information of the manifeſtation of a diſpoſition, on the part of the poſſeſſors of this country, to violate our right to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, as ſecured to us by exiſting treaties. There was no difference of opinion but as to the mode of aſſerting this right. On all hands, it was agreed that we would never relinquiſh this great object. A certain portion of the legiſlature were diſpoſed to reſort immediately to violent meaſures. Another portion was of opinion that it was beſt to wave ſuch meaſures, until amicable means of ſettling this difference had proved ineffectual. Let us ſuppoſe this to have been the caſe,—that our negociation, inſtead of its preſent happy iſſue, had terminated in a refuſal of juſtice. I believe there would, in that event, have been but one ſentiment in this houſe and in this nation. We ſhould have appealed to arms, and if fortune had only been as impartial as our cauſe was juſt, we ſhould have poſſeſſed ourſelves, at leaſt, of a part of the territory in queſtion. Did any one dream of denying our right to the forcible poſſeſſion of New-Orleans, if neceſſary to ſecure the navigation of the Miſſiſippi? Can a nation acquire by force that which ſhe cannot acquire by treaty? Muſt not the eventual right to the country, poſſed by conqueſt, be confirmed by treaty? And is it not idle to contend that ſo long as we employ force we may occupy the country, but no longer,—that we cannot retain it by convention? Is not this to convert the queſtion, from a queſtion of political right, to a queſtion of phyſical power? Mr. Randolph ſaid he was now done with the conſtitutional objections, and he would finiſh by ſaying ſomething on the expediency of the meaſure.

The gentleman from New-York ſeems to dread this treaty as a death-blow to our commerce and carrying trade.—What is the ſtate of that trade now, in relation to the ceded country? But a ſhort time ago, who would have aſked more than to be put on an equal footing with the poſſeſſors of that country? We now have the ſovereignty of it, and only ſtipulate that (for 12 years) France and Spain ſhould be admitted (not on an equal footing with us) but that their veſſels, laden with their own produce (not otherwiſe) ſhould pay no higher duties than our own. At the expiration of that period we can give a decided preponderance to our own trade by diſcriminating duties. Will the hardy and enterprizing New-Englander ſhrink from a competition with France and Spain on theſe terms? Cannot the diſcriminating duties be ſtill enforced by the exiſting regulations in reſpect to imports from New-Orleans to other parts of the United Sates? So far from a clog on our commerce, does not this treaty unfetter the Miſſiſippi trade and give us a preference over all other nations, except in the caſe of French and Spaniſh veſſels laden with the produce of their reſpective countries, and there we are on a footing with them?

Mr. R. ſaid that he would not dilate upon the importance of the navigation of the Miſſiſippi which had been the theme of every tongue—which we now poſſeſſed unfettered by the equal claim of the nation holding the weſt bank, a fruitful ſource of quarrel; but he would call the attention of the committee to a report which had been made at the laſt ſeſſion and to which publicity had lately been given.

I am not ſurpriſed, Mr. Chairman, that in a performance ſo replete with information, a ſingle error ſhould be diſcovered, eſpecially as it does not affect the ſoundneſs of its concluſion. As long ago as the year 1673, the inhabitants of the French province of Canada explored the country on the Miſſiſippi. A few years afterwards (1685) La Sale, with emigrants from old France, made a ſettlement on the bay of St. Bernard, and at the cloſe of the 17th century, previous to the exiſtence of the Spaniſh colony of Penſacola, another French ſettlement was made by the governor D'Iberville at Mobille and on the Iſle Dauphin, or Maſſacre, at the mouth of that bay—In 1712, a ſhort time previous to the peace of Utrecht, Louis XIV deſcribed the extent of the colony of Louiſiana (by the ſettlements) in his grant of its excluſive commerce to Crozat. Three years ſubſequent to this, the Spaniſh eſtabliſhment at Penſacola was formed, as well as the ſettlement of the Adaize on the river Mexicana. After various conflicting efforts, on both ſides, the bay and river Perdido was eſtabliſhed, (from the peace of 1719) as the boundary between the French province of Louiſiana on the one ſide and the Spaniſh province of Florida on the other:—this river being nearly equi-diſtant between Mobile and Penſacola. Near the cloſe of the war between England and France, rendered memorable for the unexampled ſucceſs with which it was conducted by that unrivalled ſtateſman the great Lord Chatham, Spain became a party on the ſide of France. The loſs of the Havannah, and other important dependencies, was the immediate conſequence. In 1762, France, by a ſecret treaty of contemporaneous date with the preliminary treaty of peace, relinquiſhed Louiſiana to Spain as an indemnity for her loſſes, ſuſtained by advocating the cauſe of France. By the definitive treaty of 1763, France ceded to England all that part of Louiſiana which lies eaſt of the Miſſiſippi except the iſland of New-Orleans:—The reſt of the province to Spain. It is to be obſerved that although France oſtenſibly ceded this country to England, virtually the ceſſion was on the part of Spain: becauſe France was no longer intereſted in the buſineſs, but as the friend of Spain, (having previouſly relinquiſhed the whole to her) and becauſe in 1783 *reſtitution* was made by England, not to France, but to Spain. England having acquired the portion of Louiſiana, together with the Spaniſh province of Florida, annexed to the former that part of Florida which lies weſt of the Apalachicola and eaſt of the Perdido; thereby forming the province of Weſt-Florida. It is only in Engliſh geography, and during this period, from 1763 to 1783, that ſuch a country as Weſt-Florida is known. For Spain having acquired both the Floridas in 1783, reannexed to Louiſiana the country weſt of the Perdido ſubject to the governor of New-Orleans, and eſtabliſhed the ancient boundaries of Florida; the country between the Perdido and Apalachicola being ſubject to the governor of St. Auguſtine. By the treaty of St. Ildefonſo, Spain cedes to France "the province of Louiſiana with the ſame extent that it now has in the hands of Spain": viz. to the Perdido—"and that it had when France poſſeſſed it"—to the Perdido—and ſuch as it ſhould be after the treaties ſubſebuently entered into betwren Spain and other powers": that is ſaving to the United States the country given up by the treaty San Lorenzo. We have ſucceeded to all the rights of France. If the navigation of the Miſſiſippi alone were of ſufficient importance to juſtify war, ſurely the poſſeſſion of every drop of water which runs into it, the excluſion of European nations from its banks, who would have with us the ſame cauſes of quarrel, did we poſſeſs New-Orleans only, which we have had with the former poſſeſſors of that key of the river; the entire command of the Mobille and its widely extended branches, ſcarcely inferior in conſequence to the Miſſiſippi itſelf; watering the fineſt country and affording the beſt navigation in the United States; ſurely theſe would be acknowledged to be ineſtimably valuable.

But it is dreaded that ſo widely extended a country cannot ſubſiſt under a republican government. If this dogma be indiſputable, I fear we have already far exceeded the limits which viſionary ſpeculatiſts have ſuppoſed capable of free government. This argument, ſo far as it goes, would prove that inſtead of acquiring, we ought to diveſt ourſelves of territory. If the extent of the republics of Greece, or of Switzerland, or of ancient or modern times is to be our ſtandard, we ſhall dwindle indeed. They have formed the baſis of moſt theories on this ſubject. The acquiſition of the country weſt of the Miſſiſippi does not reduce us to the neceſſity of ſettling it now or for a long time to come. It will tend to deſtroy the cauſe of Indian wars, whilſt it may conſtitute the aſylum of that brave and injured race of men.

Mr. R. concluded by apologizing for detaining the committee ſo long. He was ſorry that he had been unable to compreſs his remarks into a ſmaller compaſs.

(Debate to be continued.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The following IMPORTANT TRACT was on Monday communicated to Congreſs by the Preſident of the United States.

AN ACCOUNT OF

LOUISIANA,

Being an abſtract of DOUMCENTS, *in the Offices of the Departments of State and of the Treaſury.*

The object of the following pages is to conſolidate the information reſpecting the preſent ſtate of Louiſiana, furniſhed to the Executive by ſeveral individuals among the beſt informed upon that ſubject.

Of the province of Louiſiana no general map, ſufficiently correct to be depended upon, has been publiſhed, nor has any yet been procured from a private ſource. It is indeed probable, that ſurveys have never been made upon ſo extenſive a ſcale as to afford the means of laying down the various rezions of a country, which in ſome of its parts, appears to have been but imperfectly explored.

BOUNDARIES.

The preciſe boundaries of Louiſiana, weſtward of the Miſſiſippi, though very extenſive, are at preſent involved in ſome obſcurity. Data are equally wanting to aſsign with preciſion its northern extent. From the ſource of the Miſſiſippi, it is bounded eaſtwardly by the middle of the channel of that river to the 31ſt degree of latitude: Thence, it is aſſerted upon very ſtrong grounds, that according to its limits, when formerly poſſeſſed by France, it ſtretches to the eaſt, as far, at leaſt as the river Perdigo, which runs into the bay of Mexico, eaſtward in the river Mobile.

It may be conſiſtent, with the view of theſe notes to remark, that Louiſiana including the Mobile ſettlements, was diſcovered and peopled by the French, whoſe monarchs made ſeveral grants of its trade, in particular to Mr. Croſat in 1712, and ſome years afterwards, with his acquieſcence, to the well known company projected by Mr. Law. This company was relinquiſhed in the year 1731. By a ſecret convention of the 3d November, 1762, the French government ceded ſo much of the province as lies beyond the Miſſiſippi, as well as the iſland of New-Orleans, to Spain, and, by the treaty of peace which followed in 1763, the whole territory of France and Spain eaſtward of the middle of the Miſſiſippi to the Iberville, thence through the middle of that river, and the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the ſea, was ceded to Great Britain. Spain having conquered the Floridas from Great-Britain during our revolutionary war, they were confirmed to her by the treaty of peace of 1783.—By the treaty of St. Ildefonſo, of the 1ſt October, 1800, his Catholic Majeſty promiſes and engages on his part to cede back to the French republic, ſix months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and ſtipulations therein contained, relative to the duke of Parma, "the colony or province of Louiſiana, with the ſame extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France poſſeſſed it, and ſuch as it ought to be after the treaties ſubſequently entered into between Spain and other ſtates." This treaty was confirmed and enforced by that of Madrid, of the 21ſt March, 1801. From France it paſſed to us by the treaty of the 30th of April laſt, with a reference to the above clauſe, as deſcriptive of the limits ceded.

Diviſions of the Province.

The province as held by Spain, including a part of Weſt Floridas, is laid off in the following principal diviſions: Mobille, from Baliſe to the city, New Orleans and the country on both ſides of lake Ponchartrain, firſt and ſecond German coaſts, Catahanoſe, Fourche, Venezuella, Iberville, Galvez-town, Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, Atacapas, Opelouſas, Ouachita, Avoyelles; Rapide, Natchitoches, Arkanſas, and the Illinois.

In the Illinois there are Commandants, at New-Madrid, St. Genevieve, New-Bourbon, St. Charles, and St. Andrews, all ſubordinate to the commandant general.

Baton Rouge having been made a government, ſubſequently to the treaty of limits, &c. with Spain, the poſts of Manchac and Thompſon's Creek, or Filiciana, were added to it.

Chapitoules has ſometimes been regarded as a ſeparate command, but is now included within the city. The lower part of the river has likewiſe had occaſionally a ſeparate commandant.

Many of the preſent eſtabliſhments are ſeparated from each other by immenſe and trackleſs deſerts, having no communication with each other by land, except now and then a ſolitary inſtance of its being attempted by hunters, who have to ſwim rivers, expoſe themſelves to the inclemency of the weather, and carry their proviſions on their backs for a time proportioned to the length of their journey. This is particularly the caſe on the weſt of the Miſſiſippi, where the communication is kept up only by water, between the capital and diſtant ſettlements; three months being required to convey intelligence from the one to the other by the Miſſiſippi. The uſual diſtance accompliſhed by a boat in aſcending, is 5 leagues per day. The rapidity of the current in the ſpring ſeaſon eſpecially, when the waters of the rivers are high, facilitates the deſcent, ſo that the ſame voyage by water, which requires three or four months to perform from the capital, may be made to it in from twelve to ſixteen days. The principal ſettlements in Louiſiana are on the Miſſiſippi, which begins to be cultivated about twenty leagues from the ſea, where the plantations are yet thin, and owned by the pooreſt people. Aſcending you ſee them improve on each ſide, till you reach the city, which is ſituated on the eaſt bank, on a bend of the river, 35 leagues from the ſea.

Chapitoulas, Firſt and ſecond German Coaſts,—Catahanoſe—Fourche and Iberville.

The beſt and moſt improved are above the city, and comprehends what is there known by the Paroiſſe de Chapitoulas, and ſecond Cote dies Allemands, and extends 16 leagues.

Above this begins the pariſh of Catahonese, or firſt Acadian ſettlement, extending eight leagues on the river. Adjoining it and ſtill aſcending is the ſecond Acadian ſettlement or pariſh of the Fourche, which extends about ſix leagues. The pariſh of Iberville then commences, and is bounded on

the east side by the river of the same name, which though dry a great part of the year, yet, when the Missi-sippi is raised, it communicates with the lakes Maurepas and Ponshartrain, and through them with the sea, and thus forms what is called the island of New-Orleans, Except on the point just below the Iberville, the country from New-Orleans is settled the whole way along the river, and presents a scene of uninterrupted plantations in sight of each other, whose fronts to the Mississippi are all cleared, and occupy on that river from 5 to 25 acres with a depth of 40; so that a plantation of 5 acres in front contains 200. A few sugar plantations are formed in the parish of Catahonese, but the remainder is devoted to cotton and provisions, and the whole is an excellent soil incapable of being exhausted. The plantations are but one deep on the island of New Orleans, and on the opposite side of the river as far as the mouth of the Iberville, which is 35 leagues above New-Orleans.

Bayou De La Fourche—Atacapas, and Opelousas.

About 25 leagues from the last mentioned place on the west side of the Mississippi, the creek of Bayou of the Fourche, called in old maps La Rivier des Chitamaches, flows from the Mississippi, and communicates with the sea to the west of the Balise. The entrance of the Mississippi is navigable only at high water, but will then admit craft of from 60 to 70 tons burthen. On both banks of this creek are settlements, one plantation deep, for near 15 leagues, and they are divided into two parishes. The settlers are numerous, though poor, and the culture is universally cotton. On all creeks making from the Mississippi, the soil is the same as on the bank of the river, and the border is the highest part of it, from whence it descends gradually to the swamp. In no place on the low lands is there depth more than suffices for one plantation, before you come to the low grounds incapable of cultivation. This creek affords one of the communications to the two populous and rich settlements of Atacapas and Opelousas formed on and near the small rivers Teche and Vermillon, which flow into the bay of Mexico. But the principal and swiftest communication is by the Bayonne or creek of Plaquemines, whose entrance into the Mississippi is seven leagues higher on the same side, and 32 above New-Orleans. These settlements abound in cattle and horses, have a large quantity of good land in their vicinity, and may be made of great importance. A part of their produce is sent by sea to New Orleans, but the greater part is carried in batteaux by the creeks above mentioned.

Baton Rouge and its dependencies.

Immediately above the Iberville, and on both sides of the Mississippi lies the parish of Marchac, which extend four leagues on the river, and is well cultivated. Above it commences the settlement of Baton Rouge, extending about 9 leagues. It is remarkable as being the first place, where the high land is contiguous to the river, and here it forms a cluff from 30 to 40 feet above the greatest rise of the river. Here the settlements extend a considerable way back on the east side; and this parish has that of Thompson's creek and Bayou Sara subordinate to it. The mouth of the first of these creeks is 49 leagues from New Orleans, and that of the latter 2 or 3 leagues higher up. They run from north east to south west, and their head waters are north of the 31st degree of latitude. Their banks have the best soil, and the greatest number of good cotton plantations of any part of Louisiana, and are allowed to be the garden of it.

Point Coupee and Fausse Riviere.

Above Baton Rouge, at the distance of 50 leagues from New-Orleans, and on the west side of the Mississippi is Point Coupee, a populous and rich settlement, extending 8 leagues along the river. Its produce is cotton Behind it, on an old bed of the river, now a lake, whose outlets are closed up, is the settlement of Fause Riviere, which is well cultivated.

In the space now described from the sea as high as and including the last mentioned settlement, is contained three fourths of the population, and seven eights of the riches of Louisiana.

From the settlement of Point Coupee on the Mississippi to Cape Girardeau above the mouth of the Ohio, there is no land on the west side, that is not overflowed in the spring to the distance of 8 or 10 leagues from the river with from 2 to 12 feet of water, except a small spot near New Madrid; so that in the whole extent there is no possibility of forming a considerable settlement contiguous to the river on that side. The eastern bank has in this respect a decided advantage over the western, as there are on it many situations which effectually command the river.

Red River and its settlements.

On the west side of the Mississippi, 70 leagues from New Orleans, is the mouth of the Red river, on whose banks and vicinity are the settlements of Rapide, Avoyelles and Natchetoches, all of them thriving and populous. The latter is situate 75 leagues up the Red river. On the north side of the Red river a few leagues from its junction with the Mississippi, is the Black river, on one of whose branches, a considerable way up, is the infant settlement of Ouachita, which from the richness of the soil may be made a place of importance. Cotton is the chief produce of these settlements, but they have likewise a considerable Indian trade. The river Rouge, or Red river, is used to communicate with the frontiers of New-Mexico.

Concord—Arkansas—St. Charles, and St. Andrew, &c.

There is no other settlement on the Mississippi except the small one called Concord, opposite to the Natchez, till you come to the Arkansas river, whose mouth is 250 leagues above New-Orleans.

Here there are but a few families, who are more attached to the Indian trade (by which chiefly they live) than to cultivation. There is no settlement from this place to New-Madrid, which is itself inconsiderable. Ascending the river you come to Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve, and St. Lewis, where though the inhabitants are numerous, they raise little for exportation, and content themselves with trading with the Indians and working a few lead mines. This country is very fertile, especially on the banks of the Missouri, where there have been formed two settlements, called St. Charles and St. Andrew, mostly by emigrants from Kentucky. The peltry procured in the Illinois is the best sent to the Atlantic market; and the quantity is very considerable. Lead is to be had with ease, and in such quantities as to supply all Europe, if the population were sufficient to work the numerous mines to be found within two or three feet from the surface in various parts of the country. The settlements about the Illinois were first made by the Canadians, and their inhabitants still resemble them in their aversion to labor, and love of a wandering life. They contain but few negroes, compared to the number of whites; and it may be taken for a general rule, that in proportion to the distance from the capital, the number of blacks diminish below that of the whites—the former abounding most on the rich plantations in its vicinity.

General Description of Upper Louisiana.

When compared with the Indiana territory, the face of the country in Upper Louisiana is rather more broken, though the soil is equally fertile. It is a fact not to be contested, that the west side of the river possesses some advantages, not generally incident to those regions. It is elevated and healthy, and well watered with a variety of large rapid streams, calculated for mills and other water works. From Cape Girardeau, above the mouth of the Ohio, to the Missouri, the land on the east side of the Mississippi is low and flat, and occasionally exposed to inundations; that on the Louisiana side, contiguous to the river, is generally much higher, and in many places very rocky on the shore. Some of the heights exhibit a scene truly picturesque.—They rise to a height of at least 300 feet, faced with perpendicular lime and free stone, carved into various shapes and figures by the hand of nature, and afford the appearance of a multitude of antique towers. From the tops of these elevations, the land gradually slopes back from the river, without gravel or rock, and is covered with valuable timber.—It may be said with truth that, for fertility of soil, no part of the world exceeds the borders of the Mississippi; the land yields an abundance of all the necessaries of life, and almost spontaneously; very little labour being required in the cultivation of the earth. That part of Upper Louisiana, which borders on North Mexico, is one immense *prairie;* it produces nothing but grass; it is filled with buffalo, deer, and other kinds of game; the land is represented as too rich for the growth of forest trees.

It is pretended that Upper Louisiana contains in its bowels many silver and copper mines, and various specimens of both are exhibited. Several trials have been made to ascertain the fact;—but the want of skill in the artists has hitherto left the subject undecided.

The salt works are also pretty numerous; some belong to individuals—others to the public. They already yield an abundant supply for the consumption of the country, and if properly managed, might become an article of more general exportation.—The usual price per bushel is 150 cents in cash at the works. The price will be still lower as soon as the manufacture of the salt is assumed by government, or patronised by men who have large capitals to employ in the business. One extraordinary fact relative to salt must not be omitted. There exists about one thousand miles up the Missouri, and not far from that river, *a salt mountain!* The existence of such a mountain might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprizing traders, who have visited it, and who have exhibited several bushels of the salt to the curiosity of the people of St. Louis, where some of it still remains. A specimen of the same salt has been sent to Marietta. This mountain is said to be 180 miles long, and 45 in width, composed of solid rock salt, without any trees, or even shrubs on it. Salt springs are very numerous beneath the surface of this mountain, and they flow through the fissures and cavities of it. Caves of salt-petre are found in Upper Louisiana, though at some distance from the settlements. Four men on a trading voyage lately discovered one several hundred miles up the Missouri. They spent five or six weeks in the manufacture of this article, and returned to St. Louis with 400 weight of it. It proved to be good, and they sold it for a high price.

The geography of the Mississippi and Missouri, and their contiguity for a great length of way, are but little known. The traders assert, that one hundred miles above their junction, a man may walk from one to the other in a day; and it is also asserted, that 700 miles still higher up, the portage may be crossed in four or five days. This portage is frequented by traders, who carry on a considerable trade with some of the Missouri Indians. Their general route is through Green Bay, which is an arm of Lake Michigan; they then pass into a small lake connected with it, and which communicates with the Fox river; they then cross over a short portage into the Onisconsing river, which unites with the Mississippi some distance below the falls of St. Anthony. It is also said that the traders communicate with the Mississippi above these falls, through Lake Superior—but their trade in that quarter is much less considerable.

Canal of Carondelet.

Behind New-Orleans is a canal about one and an half miles long, which communicates with a creek called the Bayou St. Jean, flowing into Lake Ponchartrain. At the mouth of it, about two and an half leagues from the city, is a small fort called St. Jean, which commands the entrance from the lake. By this creek the communication is kept up thro' the lake and the Rigolets to Mobille and the settlements in West Florida. Craft drawing from 6 to 8 feet water can navigate the mouth of the creek, but except in particular swells of the lake cannot pass the bar without being lightened.

St Bernardo.

On the east side of the Mississippi, about five leagues below New-Orleans and at the head of the English bend is a settlement known by the name of the Poblacion de St. Bernardo or the Terre aux Beufs, extending on both sides of a creek or drain, whose head is contiguous to the Mississippi, and which flowing eastward after a course of 18 leagues and dividing itself into two branches, falls into the sea and Lake Borgne. This settlement consists of two parishes, almost all the inhabitants of which are Spaniards from the Canaries, who content themselves with raising fowls, corn and garden stuff for the market at New Orleans. The lands cannot be cultivated to any great distance from the banks of the creek, on account of the vicinity of the marsh behind them, but the place is susceptible of great improvement and of affording another communication to small craft of from 8 to 10 feet draught, between the sea and the Mississippi.

Settlements below the English Turn.

At the distance of 16 leagues below New-Orleans, the settlements on both banks of the river are but of small account. Between these and the fort of Plaquemines, the country is overflowed in the spring and in many places incapable of cultivation at any time, being a morass almost impassible by man or beast. This small tongue of land extends considerably into the sea, which is visible on both sides of the Mississippi from a ship's mast.

Country from Plaquemines to the sea and effect of the hurricanes.

From Plaquemines to the sea is 12 or 13 leagues. The country is low, swampy, chiefly covered with reeds, having little or no timber and no settlement whatever. It may be necessary to mention here, that the whole lower part of the country from the English Turn downward is subject to overflowing in hurricanes, either by the receding of the river or reflux from the sea on each side; and on more than one occasion it has been covered from the depth of 2 to 10 feet, according to the descent of the river, whereby many lives were lost, horses and cattle swept away, and a scene of destruction laid. The last calamity of this kind happened in 1794: but fortunately they are not frequent. In the preceding year, the engineer who superintended the erection of the fort of Plaquemines was drowned in house near the fort, and the workmen and garrison escaped only by taking refuge on an elevated spot in the fort, on which there was notwithstanding two or three feet of water. These hurricanes have generally been felt in the month of August. Their greatest fury lasts about twelve hours.—They commence in the south east, veer about to all points of the compass, are felt most severely below, and seldom extend more than a few leagues above New-Orleans. In their whole course they are marked with ruin and desolation. Until that of 1793, there had been none felt from the year 1780.

Passes, or Mouths of the Mississippi.

About eight leagues below Plaquemines, the Mississippi divides itself into three channels, which are called the passes of the river, viz. the East, South and South West passes. Their course is from five to six leagues to the sea. The space between is a marsh with little or no timber on it; but from its situation it may be hereafter rendered of importance. The East pass, which is on the left hand going down the river, is divided into two branches about two leagues below, viz. the Pass a la Loutre, and that known to mariners by the name of the Balize, at which there is a small block house and some huts of the pilots, who reside only here. The first of these secondary channels, contains at present but 8 feet water—the latter from 14 to 16, according to the seasons. The South pass, which is directly in front of the Mississippi, has always been considered as entirely choaked up, but has 10 feet water. The South West pass which is on the right, is the longest and narrowest of all the passes, and a few years ago had 18 feet water, and was that by which the large ships always entered and sailed from the Mississippi. It has now but 8 feet water, and will probably remain so for some time. In speaking of the quantity of water in the passes, it must be understood of what is on the bar of each pass; for immediately after passing the bar, which is very narrow, there are from 5 to 7 fathoms at all seasons.

Country East of the Lake Ponchartrain.

The country on the east side of Lake Ponchartrain to Mobille, and including the whole extent between the American line, the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and the lakes (with the exception of a tract of about 30 miles on the Mississippi, and as much square, contiguous to the line, and comprehending the waters of Thompson's Creek, Bayou Sara and the Amet) is a poor thin soil, overgrown with pine, and contains no good land whatever, unless on the banks of a few small rivers. It would however afford abundant supplies of pitch, tar, and pine lumber, and would feed large herds of cattle.

The Inhabitants and their Origin.

The inhabitants of Louisiana are chiefly the descendants of the French and Canadians. There are a considerable number of English and Americans in New-Orleans. The two German coasts are peopled by the descendants of settlers from Germany, and a few French mixed with them. The three succeeding settlements up to Baton Rouge contain mostly Acadians, banished from Nova-Scotia by the English, and their descendants.—The government of Baton Rouge, especially the east side, which includes all the country between the Iberville and the American line, is composed partly of Acadians, a very few French, and of a great majority of Americans. On the west side they are mostly Acadians; at Pointe Coupee and Fausse river they are French and Acadians—Of the population of the Atacapas and Opelousas, a considerable part is American—Nachito-ches, on the Red river, contains but a few Americans, and the remainder of the inhabitants are French—But the former are more numerous in the other settlements on that river, viz. Avoyells, Rapide, and Ouachetta. At Arkansas they are mostly French; and at New Madrid, Americans. At least 2-3ths, if not a greater proportion of all the settlers on the Spanish side of the Mississippi, in the Illinois country, are likewise supposed to be Americans. Below New-Orleans the population is altogether French, and the descendants of Frenchmen.

New-Orleans.

By recurring to the maps and examining the position of Louisiana, it will appear, that the lower part projects considerably into the sea. It has in all probability been formed by the sediment brought down by the current and deposited on the flat coast. There is therefore on the east side but a very narrow slip along the bank of the river, from the sea to the Iberville. The land is not generally susceptible of cultivation more than a mile in depth from the river, the rest is low and swampy to the lakes and the sea, but in general abounds with cypress timber, which is sawed by mills, which are worked by artificial streams from the Mississippi, in the time of freshes. They generally run five months in the year.

What has been said of the east equally applies to the west side of the river. The soil and situation are nearly the same. After leaving the bank of the river, there is an immense swamp, intersected by creeks and lakes extending to the high lands of Atacapas, and occupying a space of thirty or forty leagues.

The city of New Orleans, which is regularly laid out on the east side of the Missi-sippi, lat. 30, N. and lon. 90, W. extends nearly a mile along the river, from the gate of France on the south, to that of Capitoulas above, and a little more than 1-3 of a mile in breadth, from the river to the rampart; but it has an extensive suburb on the upper side. The houses in front of the town and for a square or two backwards, are mostly of brick, covered with slate, or tyle, and many of two stories. The remainder are of wood, covered with shingles. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are 32 French feet wide. The squares between the intersections of the streets have a front of 300 French feet. There is in the middle of the front of the city a *placed armes*, facing which the church and town house are built. There are from 12 to 1400 houses in this city and suburbs. The population may be estimated at 10,000 including the seamen and garrison. It was fortified in 1793, but the works were originally defective, could not have been defended and are now in ruins. The powder magazine is on the opposite bank of the river.

The public buildings and other public property in New-Orleans, are as follows:

Two very extensive brick stores, from 160 to 180 feet in length, and about 30 in breadth—they are one story high and covered with shingles.

A government house, stables and garden; occupying a front of about 220 feet on the river, in the middle of the town, and extending 336 feet back to the next street.

A military hospital.

An ill built custom house of wood, almost in ruins, in the upper part of the city near the river.

An extensive barrack in the lower part of the city, fronting on the river, and calculated to lodge 12 or 1400 men.

A large lot adjoining the king's stores, with a few sheds in it. It serves as a park for artillery.

A prison, town-house, market house, assembly room, some ground rents, and the common about the town.

A public school for the rudiments of the Spanish language.

A Cathedral church unfinished, and some houses belonging to it.

A charitable hospital, with some houses belonging to it, and a revenue of 1500 dollars annually, endowed by an individual lately deceased.

The canal de Carondelet has been already described.

(To be continued.)

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Nov. 10.

On Monday, 31st ult. the hon. General Assembly met at South Kingstown. Constant Taber, Esq. was chosen Speaker and Theodore A. Foster, Esq. Clerk of the House, During the session, a Charter was granted to the Newport Bank, and the Rhode Island Insurance company. Charters were granted to two other Banks, viz. one in Providence, and one in Warren.—A state Tax of 20,000 dollars was voted, and ordered to be paid into the Treasury by the 1st of March next.—The petition of Burk who was under sentence of death for committing a rape, passed by a small majority. He is therefore to be banished to Germany his native country.—They adjourned on Saturday evening to meet at Providence in February next.

NEW-YORK, November 16.

The election for charter officers yesterday terminated, we understand, in the success of what is called the Federal ticket in six wards of the city; in the remaining three wards, the democratic nomination had a majority.

Captain Church, of the schooner Address, from St. Domingo, informs us that the Cape and Port Republican were in a distressed situation, being closely blockaded by the British, and the brigands at each place being encamped within a short distance from the walls of the town.

Captain Adams, from Demarara, informs us that the British retained the quiet possession of that place.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant in Lisbon dated 30th September, to his correspondent in this city, received via Philadelphia.

"A French fleet of 16 ships of the line and frigates have sailed from Brest for Ireland, with troops on board, and a British fleet is in pursuit of them."

A duel, we are informed, was fought on Monday between Mr. Richard Riker and Mr. Robert Swartwout of this city. The parties met at Hoboack, and on the first fire Mr. Riker received his antagonist's shot in the right leg. He fell in consequence; and thus ended this affair of honor. Mr. Riker is the deputy-attorney-general of the state for the New-York district.

November 17.

The ship Fame, Howland, has arrived at New Bedford in 36 days from Liverpool. She will proceed immediately for this port, and will probably bring London intelligence three or four days later than has been before received—having left Liverpool the 8th October.

By the Eliza Snel', from Cape Francois, we have received the "Gazette Officielle de St. Dominique." to

to the 30th October. It furnishes no intelligence. Verbal accounts state that the blockade of the port continued, and that the Brigands were at a short distance from the town—Flour was at 80 dollars. The Eliza was brought to and boarded by the British blockading squadron, but suffered to proceed on account of the great number of passengers she carried.

By Mr. Dawson, who came passanger in the above vessel, we are informed that the French had evacuated Porteau Prince, which was taken possession of by the British. The brigands had carried Fort de Pais by storm, although defended by 500 men. The British had stipulated with the blacks that the white inhabitants should not be massacred, and that the French troops should be delivered to the English commander as prisoners of war. Just before the Eliza sailed, His Britannic majesty's ship of war Vanguard, brot too a schooner off the Cape, and intercepted a letter found on board, from Rochambeau to the French Minister in the United States informing him that he had only ten days provisions in the place, and that he must inevitably surrender within that time if he did not receive a supply.

TRENTON, November 12.

On Friday last the Legislature of this state adjourned to meet again the first Wednesday in February next. What the object of this *extra session* is, left to the *knowing* ones to determine. It would be wrong to ascribe the measure to other than *patriotic* motives, since *patriotism* holds so decided a preponderance in the Legislature—It would be *equally unjust* to suggest an idea that the *majority* of that body could be swayed by private considerations of interest, in taking advantage of the power with which they are invested, to draw from the state the sum of seventeen and six-pence a day merely for the sake of spending some of their leisure winter hours in Trenton, without having in contemplation some *great public* benefit. No. Men, who have *talked* so much against prodigality in others—who have *professed* such ardent love of the public good—so scrupulous a regard to œconomy, in expending the people's money surely would not act so inconsistently, so unbecoming the character they affect to possess. Nor will we be persuaded, though some pretend its truly so, that the heavy expence to the state of an EXTRA session, would be incurred by such men, merely to make an inroad upon the constitution of the United States, by an alteration which the Virginia democrats are now hurrying through Congress, in order to secure the re-election of Mr. JEFFERSON; nor is it (for we can admit no suspicion of the PATRIOTISM of these *democrats*) as others say, to have *further* time and opportunity to make arrangements for the appointment of *more* officrs to gratify the cravings of democratic natures. Surely good patriots would never consent to sacrifice the interest of the state to that of an individual nor would they incur the great expence of an extra session of the Legislature, merely to appoint "republicans" to offices of honor and profit, who have so strong an aversion to all such employment.—No! Again we answer, nothing of all this could have swayed our highly enlightened, patriotic and noble spirited Legislators. There, of course, must be something behind the curtain which we know not of—something that will burst upon our benighted senses, on the first Wednesday of next February, like the glare of a luminous meteor on Egyptian darkness.—Till then, let expectation stand a tip-toe, for a "Phenomenon in modern governments," attends the destimes of New-Jersey.

BALTIMORE, November 14.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Saturday, November 12.

On motion, the question was put on the following, to wit: Whereas, it has been suggested by a member of the late council, called for by the house, relative to negociations pending abrond, which the interests of the state require should not be promulgated.

On motion, ordered, that the lobby and gallery be cleared, that secrecy with respect to this entry may be enjoined on the members of this house, and upon the officers thereof. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:—Yeas 37—Nays 22.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, the question was put on the following, to wit: Ordered, that secrecy be and is hereby enjoined upon the members of this house, and the officers thereof, respecting an entry made upon the journals of the executive, called for by this house, on the subject of instructions, of the date of the 5th of August last, from the executive to William Pinckney, esquire, relative to the bank stock claimed by this state in the bank of England—pending the negociation for the same. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:—Yeas 37—Nays 23.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The house adjourns till Monday morning 9 o'clock.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Casimeres, and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be sold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertised,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the best terms, can and will be sold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1803.

—*PORT OF RICHMOND*—

—ENTERED—

Sch.	President, Terry,	New-York.
	Regulator, Brown,	Ditto.
	Parogon, Jackson,	Norfoik.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Hancock, Chambers,	Philadelphia.
	Little Will, Oliphant,	Ditto.
	Friendship, Snow,	Boston.
	Maryland Mary, Parker,	New-York.
	Republican, Goodwin,	Ditto.
	Rebecca, Cary,	Providence.
	Fair Rosmond, Pitts,	Ditto.
	Eagle, Rice,	Norfolk.
Sloop	Coinet, Johnston,	Philadelphia.
	Jeany, ———	Boston.

Gen. Duroc, it is said, is appointed Lieutenant General of the First Consul, for the expedition against England.

Tender Mercies of the Great First Consul.

Upon the late visit of Bonaparte to Flushing, some of his subjects ventured most humbly to represent, that they and their families were ruined and starving in consequence of the intercourse with this country being stopped, and prayed that in his wisdom and goodness he would be graciously pleased to do something for their relief. The great man condescended to give a gracious answer, that he would give orders—the Flushing men were rejoiced. The first consul on his departure, left sealed orders, to be opened at the expiration of 9 hours—These orders were punctually obeyed, and they were—*to take out twenty of the petitioners, and shoot them through the head, for their presumption.*

The fact can be verified by the oath of a person, then a prisoner at Flushing, who escaped in a small open boat, and is now at Deal. Who says, that if the *good and gracious* first consul should ever again be rash enough to visit Flushing, his guards of honor and his Mamelukes would not be able to protect him against the just vengeance of his own miserable subjects.

We are inclined to think that the following *singular* and very interesting information is in substance correct:

By a vessel arrived at New-York from Spain, we learn that the president of the United States has in his possession a treaty negociated by Mr. Pinckney, in which Spain stipulates to pay the claims of American merchants for losses sustained by spoliations. We are authorised to state, that this treaty came into the possession of the president *during the last session of congress.* Our merchants may at first think it strange that a treaty in which they are so deeply interested should not only be kept a secret from the people for a whole year, but should also be withheld from the knowledge of the senate—a constituent part of the treaty making power. They will, however, be pleased to remember, that no longer ago than June last, the government, through its organ, the Aurora, declared, that "*the merchants are the most dangerous, least virtuous, most corruptible, and most likely to corrupt, of any description of persons in Society.*" Let the merchants candidly ask themselves what men of such character can rationally expect from a virtuous philosophic, uncorrupt and uncorrupting administration.

If this treaty had been exhibited to the senate and ratified, the consequence would have been the payment of a large sum of money to our merchants—and thus their means of corrupting would be very considerably increased.

(*Gaz. U. S.*)

Vox populi, vox Dei. The voice of the people is the voice of God. The unqualified sense in which this adage is urged by every little democrat requires some notice of the abuse.—Indeed it is difficult to ascertain in what sense it can be justified. The voice of God and of truth, is ever alike, at all times, and in all circumstances. It is not so with the voice of the people. The term *majority* is relative. Truth is absolute. In political disquisition, the vox populi is quoted by demagogues as an infallible standard. Examine the subject for a moment. Let us step into any federal town in one of our democratic counties. A federal sentiment would there be the vox populi, the vox Dei. Let the minds of the country be expressed on the same subject, it would then become the *voice of the Devil*, by their standard. Let the appeal be again made to the state, it would then be stamped with the signet of divinity. Lay it before the present delegation of the union, it would become a vox Diaboli again. So camelion like is truth, according to this *popular* criterion—so consistent are those, who make it subservient to time and place. It is not thus with an intelligent, reflecting man. He impartially investigates the merits of a cause. In secular concerns, *reason*, which heaven has given us for our guide, is his preceptor; he inquires, compares, decides. Able *to give an account of his faith* he regards not the tide of opinion, but if even alone, he stands distinguished, justified and happy in the approbation of his own mind. *N. E. Repertory.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A minute Critique on Fair Play, by

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

Most observant Reader,

AN essay vituperative under the title of Fair Play came forth in the Gazette of Wednesday last. The author thereof deserveth attention on two accounts; firstly, for as much as he hath heretofore on various occasions solicited attention in vain, particularly in a publication under the head of Another Hint; so that it now becometh matter of charity to notice him. And secondly, he deserveth attention, because of the original characters of genius wherewith this last essay most richly aboundeth; insomuch that I may take upon me to affirm that all the authors together, whom I have aforetime criticised in my work, concerning the art of sinking in poetry, have not congregated so many examples of parturient fancy and ambidextrous ratiocination, as hath the sagacious author of the essay before me. As manifestations of his rapid parturition of fancy, mark the figurative metamorphoses under which he presenteth the letters of the British Spy. First they are frothy glasses of syllabub set forth in seemly order; for he sayeth, they are "light, frivolous, unsubstantial sentences, which have the merit of being selected with care and arranged in tolerable order;" but this character of selection and arrangement, it seemeth, was a gratuitous and undeserved donation; for in the next breath, those letters are "a farrago of trash:" now the phrase *farrago* conveyeth not the idea of careful selection, and orderly arrangement; but the reverse. But lo! they are neither a desert of well arranged syllabub, nor a confused farrago of trash; for, *hocus pocus!*—they are a net full of herrings. "Are all the subjects which he drew into his net exhausted?" But mark the boldness of the next sentence: "He scarcely brushed them." Brushed what? The subjects in the net. A writer of ordinary talents, having converted those letters into fish in the preceding sentence, and disposed to keep up the metaphorical style in the next, might have felt himself bound to pursue his figure, by scaling his fish, instead of brushing them; the brushing of fish not being an operation of familiar use, in this country. But learned reader, it was not the intention of our author to betray such poverty of genius as to adhere to the figure of the fish through two sentences together; altho' indeed the brushing sentence seemeth to have been the response to the interrogation, "Are all the subjects which he drew into his net exhausted? He scarcely brushed them." In this quick and magic change of figure consisteth the prerogative of supereminent genius—for observe, mark well, they are fish; *hey tos!*—they are cobwebs, which have been scarcely brushed. So that in less than a minute, those letters are orderly syllabubs, a disorderly farrago, a net full of herrings, and a house full of cobwebs. So much for our author's fancy; now for his ratiocination.

"A writer who calls himself a British Spy, has imposed upon the public the toil"—of what? One would expect of carrying some weighty burthen; but mark the agreeable surprize;—"of reading a great many *light unsubstantial sentences, which have the merit of being selected with care, and arranged in tolerable order.*" This, most erudite reader, is a new mode of imposing a toil: but our author proceedeth—"His positions, principles and conclusions, are frequently erroneous. His ideas appear to me to have been borrowed" But if his ideas be borrowed, a reader of plain mind would conclude, that his positions, principles and conclusions, which are certainly made up of ideas, were also borrowed; and consequently that the errors charged upon *him* were the errors of others, and not his errors. But herein consisteth the point of the sarcasm; that the British Spy, not content with borrowing the ideas of others, hath been so injudicious as to borrow their errors. Our author proceedeth: "His ideas appear to me to have been borrowed; and his fame, such as it is"—What is it? Or what is it like? This the author leaveth in the dark; and in these few indefinite words, "Such as it is," is contained a picture of fame, which is an example of the true sublime, parallel to that from Job "Then a spirit passed before my face, the hair of my flesh stood up. It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof; an image was before mine eyes, there was silence," &c. He proceedeth—"His fame, such as it is, would be as *evanescent* as the *passing breeze*, if any person of equal, or even less reading, would follow him thro' the *lengthened* pages of frippery which have been published." In this assertion it is remarkable, first, that the author taketh care to be on the safe side; that is, "if any one could follow the writer through his *lengthened pages*, as swift as the wind, (which is impossible) why then his fame, such as it is, would vanish like the passing breeze;" for if it be not understood, that the British Spy is to be followed thro' his *lengthened pages*, thus swift, the beauty of the comparison is lost; since the process either of reading, or commenting on *lengthened* pages, being, as it is usually practised, rather a slow one, the progressive convictions proceeding therefrom, being equally slow, could, with no justice, be likened to the evanescence of a breeze. Our author, therefore, certainly intended as the condition of his assertion, and the basis of the aptitude of his simile, that the long pages of the British Spy, were to be read and criticised as swift as the wind.

But, secondly, it is to be remarked, that the sentence just quoted, carrieth in its tail a keen and envenomed sting against the illiteracy of this country. For it will be remembered, that the letters of the British Spy were reprinted in several newspapers from Massachusetts to Charleston in South Carolina; so that the country was fully apprized of their nature, merits and demerits, before they were offered in the form of a pamphlet. Nevertheless, a whole edition hath been already sold off and a second is demanded. All this time, the illiterate people of this Gothic country, have not discovered that they have been cheated and babbled with stolen ideas. It remained for the profound reading and acute genius of our author of Fair Play to detect the specious impostor. But to return to our minute criticism.

"It is true (sayeth our author) that many of the editors of newspapers, in different parts of the United States, have published this farrago of trash; and hence it is, that thoughtless and silly people consider it as the certain proof of merit, and the writer, no doubt, considers himself by this circumstance far advanced on the ladder of literary fame." First, is to be noticed in this period the penetration of the author in discovering the cause of the popularity of the British Spy, to wit: that so many editors have republished those letters; but mark how judiciously he veileth the enquiry, *how came so many editors to republish those letters?* Secondly, we must remark the neat and well turned satire against the purchasers of the first edition of the British Spy, and of all those who have spoken or written favorably of it; they are styled, en masse, a *thoughtless, silly* crew, unable to judge of the merit of a work by reading it, and trusting only to the fact of extensive republication as the ground of their opinion. Thirdly, we must observe that, here, the personage Fame which, a little while ago, was an undefined and shapeless spirit, becomes at once—what?—a ladder.

"The promulgator of truth, the advocate for correct opinions,"—[which is a different affair; correct opinions not being truth; nor an advocate a promulgator]—"the author of a beneficial *circumstance*"—[which certainly meaneth a taylor; he being the only *author of circumstances*, of whom the world hath ever before heard]—"either to individuals or to society, deserves applause." Very true; what next. "But I do not think that the writer in question is entitled to thanks for *any thing which he has performed*; and thinking so, I have not only uttered this general opinion, but hold myself at liberty to defend it." Here the modesty of the writer is commendable; he merely *holdeth himself at liberty* to defend a censorious opinion; whereas the world will hold him absolutely bound to do so. Well, let us now remember what it is that our author hath undertaken to defend; first, that the letters of the British Spy consist of light, frivolous, unsubstantial sentences; secondly, that his positions, principles and conclusions are frequently erroneous; and thirdly, that his ideas are borrowed. How doth he proceed to do this? Thus;

"Why has the British Spy slept? Are all the subjects which he drew into his net exhausted? He scarcely brushed them." Here, attentive and sagacious reader, note, that although the author had before flagellated the British Spy for having so long imposed on the public the toil of reading his light and lengthened pages, yet, nevertheless, now he hasteth him for having stopped so soon; which is the same thing as if he had censured his taylor for having made his *circumstances*, first too long and then too short. But this, gentle reader, is one of those artless strokes by which an author manifesteth——at least his indignation. "He went as far, *perhaps*, as somebody had gone before him"—[observe with what ease the author waveth his engagement; he had undertaken *to prove* that the British Spy had stolen his ideas; but now most cavalierly, he passeth it by, with a *perhaps*]—"and considered himself free from the charge of plagiarism, if he changed or new modelled the language, diversified the modes of expression."—[which is, to be sure, the same thing; but never mind, our author was forming a climax.]—"or varied the conclusions." What conclusions? the logical deductions—if so; if the British Spy has lead his readers to opinions variant from those who had written before him, he is certainly original; but our author spoke not of such conclusions; he meant merely that the British Spy had varied the conclusions of his sentences; whereby, indeed, our author added no new idea to his own period; nevertheless he "new modelled his language," and also "diversified the mode of his expression." *Allons*—"This remark"—[to wit, that the British Spy tho't himself free from the charge of plagiarism; and therefore, in a court of conscience, certainly was so]—"applies forcibly to his criticism concerning Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator." "All who have read those remarks will be able to judge for themselves, after they have also read the following extract from Gurthrie's Geography, as it is published and embellished by Mathew Carey." Who but our profound, erudite and sapient author, would ever have thought of searching Gurthrie's Geography for a *belle lettre* criticism? For my own part, with shame I must acknowledge, that I should as soon have thought of looking into Blair's Lectures for the longitude and latitude of Copenhagen. But, reader, I am now to direct your attention to one of the most original and astonishing examples of literary intrepidity that ever distinguished the press. Our author next giveth us his quotation from Gurthrie, for the express purpose of shewing that the British Spy had stolen thence his criticism on Cicero. He declineth proving that the ideas of the other nine letters have been stolen; he is silent as to the whole of the single letter which he hath selected, except only, that part of it which relates to the Roman orator, and staketh his whole credit both for judgment and veracity as an author, in proving this passage, at least, to have been stolen; the language indeed, he admits to be the work of the British Spy; but the ideas are filched from Guthrie. Now mark it well; there is not one single idea, not one single point of criticism in Guthrie, which is to be found in the British Spy. They both censure Cicero; but the grounds of censure in the one, are totally dissimilar and distinct from those of the other. For instance, the objections taken by the criticism in Guthrie, *are confined only to the verbosity, the fluvidity* and *the vanity* of Cicero. The British Spy, hath written *not one syllable concerning Cicero on either of those heads*, and there is no more resemblance between the objections made to Cicero by these several writers, than if the critic in Guthrie, had objected to Cicero's nose; and the British Spy had objected to his eyes. Yet the latter hath stolen his ideas from the former. This, candid reader, is liberal criticism with a vengeance; this is Fair Play.

I shall conclude these strictures by observing the modesty of our author, in quoting from Guthrie's Geography, when he might have shewn by pointedlian that Cicero's cotemporaries made the very objections to him, which are to be found in Guthrie; which very objections are adopted by Mr. Blair, and inserted in his lectures. The criticism in Guthrie, therefore is, itself borrowed, which certainly the learned author of Fair Play, must himself have known; but he chose not to be so ostentatious as to quote the original sources of the critici m.

Accounts from Washington represent Congress as being engaged in very little or no business other than the receiving and commitment of petitions. Indeed the objects of legislation are now so few, that it is believed the session will not extend beyond Christmas.

Just received,

And for sale at this Office, a few copies of a Pamphlet, containing

A

REFUTATION

OF THE

CHARGES

MADE BY A WRITER UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF "*VERITAS,*"

AGAINST THE CHARACTER OF

GABRIEL JONES—

THE LATELY ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHOR BEING

THE HONORABLE *PHILIP GRYMES,*

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, October 1st, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fisher, Plaintiffs;

AND

Moses Austin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moses Austin, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

It is ſtated on the beſt authority from Waſhington, that the force ordered down to New-Orleans will be much more conſiderable than the public opinion ſuppoſes. This and ſome other circumſtances, which at preſent cannot be ſtated, induce us to believe, that the adminiſtration itſelf is not entirely exempt from all apprehenſion of difficulty in that quarter.—It certainly cannot be the wiſh of any friend to the country, that ſuch a difficulty ſhould occur: but it is certainly right and neceſſary, with the proſpect of ſuch an event, to appriſe the people of its approach.

—

It was firſt rumoured, that the Mammoth, which arrived on Sunday in the Lewis William, had left England under the act of Parliament reſpecting *aliens*; it is now ſtated, on *authority*, that this unwieldy perſonage apprehenſive of a viſit from the French, had confirmed its ſafety by a voluntary return to the ſoil of its nativity.

—

It is hinted in a Trenton paper, that Gov. Bloomfield, ſecured his election to the chief magiſtracy of New-Jerſey, by previouſly obligating himſelf to purſue ſuch a line of conduct as marked out to him by his party. This is indeed an improvement in the art of Government, worthy thoſe who practice it. How Gov. Bloomfield (whom we underſtand to be a man much above the ordinary ſtandard of thoſe with whom he is aſſociated) can reconcile ſuch ſervility to the practice of a juſt and impartial adminiſtration of the laws, we cannot imagine. Under ſuch a contract he is the abject tool of a ſet of beings, inferior in intellect, and capacity, partaking of none of his reſponſibility, and aiming only at perſonal aggrandizement.

—

A late letter from Baltimore ſays "In a ſhort time the nuptials of JEROME BONAPARTE, and Miſs ELIZA PATTERSON, of this city, are to be celebrated.—Jerome (or as the Italian orthography gives it Geronimo) is fourth Brother to the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic; the Lady, the daughter of Mr. William Patterſon, an eminent merchant of this city. Sixty thouſand dollars are to be ſettled on our Fair American. The eſtabliſhment of citizen Geronimo is very good: He has allowed him by his Brother, a hotel in Paris, and two eſtates in the country for his future eſtabliſhment which coſt 1,500,000 livres equal to 291,666 dollars. His Brother has alſo depoſited for his uſe in foreign banks, one million of livres, equal to 194,444 dollars; and his annual penſion before marriage is 116,666 dollars.

[Late accounts from Baltimore ſay that the intended nuptials have ſuddenly been deferred, and that the father of the lady has thought it adviſable to ſend his daughter to viſit her friends in Virginia.]

---

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſeamſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good aſſortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchaſed in Dublin in July, and imported by the ſhip Mercury, from Liverpool, for ſale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his buſineſs as extenſively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he ſhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a ſupply of the beſt Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Marſeilles, &c. which he will ſell low for caſh only. All perſons having claims againſt him will be paid on application, and thoſe in his debt are requeſted to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for caſh or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

In the caſe of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late

BANKRUPT.

THE Commiſſioners under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 20th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Riſing Sun Tavern, in the ſaid city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Aſſignees.

Richmond, Oct 25, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has juſt received from London and Briſtol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glaſs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample ſupply of

COPPER,

Raiſed Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his uſual

ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

FOR SALE,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 13th of December next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS ANDERSON, deceaſed, in the county of Buckingham, about fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

THE ſtock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, the plantation tools and Utenſils, the crop of Corn and Fodder, and ſeveral tracts of Land laying in Buckingham, one tract in Amherſt, one in Botetourt, and one in Campbell county.

The terms of ſale are, for the Negroes, caſh, or approved merchants' notes, payable half in two months, the other half in ſix months. For the other property, 6 months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. The ſale will continue from day to day until all is ſold.

JOHN HARRIS, }
NATH'L. ANDERSON, } Ex'tors. of
RO. RIVES, } Th. Anderſon, dec'd.

Albemarle, October 15, 1803.

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarlton Hughes, Plaintiff,
Againſt
Elizabeth B. Underwood, adminiſtratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceaſed, Defendant, } In Chancery on an injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity agreeable to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the newſpapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſt, RICH. BATES, D. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Juſt Received and for Sale by

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

AT HIS

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, RICHMOND.

Blackſtone's Commentaries

WITH

NOTES OF REFFRENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

BY

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

—

THE COMMERCIAL AND NOTARIAL PRECEDENTS;

CONSISTING of all the moſt approved *Forms*, Common & Special, which are required in tranſactions of buſineſs; with an *Appendix*, containing Principles of Law, relative to Bills of Exchange, Inſurance and Shipping; by

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE.

The above work is curtailed of ſuch forms as are altogether uſeleſs in America, and interſperſed with ſundry others of eſtabliſhed uſe.

—

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Or, a Complete Digeſt of all ſuch Acts of Congreſs as concern the United States at large:

To which is added, an *Appendix*, containing all exiſting Treaties, the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, Rules and Articles for Government of the Army, &c. by

WILLIAM CRAYDON.

—

GLEANINGS

From the moſt celebrated Books on Huſbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia.

—

AT THE ABOVE BOOK STORE

May be had almoſt every Literary work of Merit, modern and ancient, their prices by retail the ſame as at Philadelphia and New-York.

STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A large aſſortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Soloman's Celebrated BALM of GILEAD, &c.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN

Samuel Greenhow, Plaintiff,

AND

John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, adminiſtrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four ſtory Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

NOTIFICATION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from trading for a BOND of mine to Edward Broaddus, then merchant of Albemarle county, for the ſum of £900 entered into in July 1801. The Bond recites that I am to make a title to a certain tract of land in Pittſylvania county, containing 1113 acres, and deſcribes the boundaries, &c. At the ſame the ſaid Broaddus executed two obligations to me for the purchaſe of the ſaid land, amounting to £550.—The firſt payable the 25th December, 1801, the ſecond the 25th December, 1802. As I have been always ready and willing to make a conveyance when called on, with the payments, and as the ſaid Broaddus has become a Bankrupt, and my bond for making a title transferred to Wm. McKenzie & Co. merchants of Richmond.—This public notice is given to prevent a further tranſfer of the ſame, as I conſider the contract null and void, not having received any part of the conſideration money. CALEB HUNDLEY.

Pittſylvania county, Nov. 3, 1803. ep3wp

THE Subſcriber has moved from the houſe heretofore occupied by him, to one on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, two doors above the Poſt-Office, and next door to the Light-Houſe, where he continues to do buſineſs on

COMMISSION,

as uſual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—

Holland Gin in pipes, | Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do. | Cotton Cards by the box.

AND

Patent Balances,

of various ſizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

AUCTION.

—

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thurſday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handſomely plated, with ſpiral worms and anti-antricial wheels.—Likewiſe a pair of

Handſome GELDINGS,

5 or 6 years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Alſo,

A ſet of plated HARNESS,

with plated bits for four horſes. The terms caſh, or approved endorſed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the diſcount added—They will be ſold ſeparate—The whole to be ſeen three days previous to the day of ſale, at the Eagle Tavern.

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Nov. 10th, 1803. tds

For Sale,

MONCUIN MILL,

IN King William county, near to Capt. Drury's Tavern. The advantages of this Mill, in having a never failing ſtream, are well known. She is in good order, has in her a pair of Burr, and a pair of Coloigne Stones, and alſo a good Bolting Cloth—there are an hundred acres of Land annexed to her. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES FOX, who is empowered by me to treat for the ſame, and to ſell her on my account. His act and deed, in regard to the premiſes, will be as valid as though done by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Mankin Lodge, Nov. 11, 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by *William Redford* in Goochland county on Beaverdam Creek, a ſorrel HORSE, about 5 feet high, with a long tail and mane, blaze face, his near hind foot white nearly up to the knee, a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſide of his neck, and one ſmall ſaddle ſpot on the off ſide, ſuppoſed to be 14 or 15 years old. Appraiſed to four pounds ten ſhillings. 4tp.

NOTICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that, the following Negroes, viz. Dorcas, Betty, Beckey, Nelly, a ſmall girl, daughter of Betty, and two fine children the offſprings of Beckey—Together with eleven acres of land, adjoining the city of Richmond,

Will be offered for ſale,

for *ready money* before the door of the Eagle Tavern on Monday, 12th December next; or ſo much of ſaid property as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy a Deed of Truſt bearing date, May 1ſt, 1797, executed by the late William Booker, and Jeſſe Smith, to ſecure the payment of certain money therein expreſſed, to be due John Graham and James Herron, with intereſt and expence of carrying ſaid truſt into effect, as appears of record made in the General Court of Richmond, 9th day of November, 1797.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Truſtee.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1803.

—

NEGROES TO HIRE for the enſuing year—Two ſtrong, healthy young men, one a blackſmith by trade, the other a laborer, and very handy at moſt buſineſs—Four females brought up to houſe buſineſs, and are neat careful hands at waſhing, ironing, &c. Alſo TO RENT, the HOUSE and LOT at preſent occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard—poſſeſſion of which can be given the 1ſt of January next. Information concerning any of the aforementioned property can be had by application to Samuel Jones, at Mayo's Bridge.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themſelves with a convenient Lumber Houſe, near the Baſin, will keep a conſtant ſupply of

Freſh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will alſo receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and tranſact buſineſs on COMMISSION.

Richmond, November 18, 1803. 1

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

A Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of)

THAT valuable eſtate in the county of Cheſterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. deceaſed, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to deſcribe it particularly.

For further information reſpecting the land, and for terms of ſale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. epds

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the ſecond Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *G. S.*

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-ſtreet—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewiſe a few good CLOCKS for ſale—All of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th of December next, the ſubſcriber will be at his plantation in the county of King William, where he has ten or twelve likely

Negro Women,

with their CHILDREN, that he would ſell by private contract.

Carter B. Berkeley.

November 17th, 1803. 6t.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Juſtice,

For Sale at this Office.